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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1870. NO. 186.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bribery Investigation.

Progress of the Case—The Polar Expedition Bill—The Louisville Canal Improvement—Water Communication Between Mississippi and Lake Michigan—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation—The Close of the Georgia Debate—Defeat of the Bullock Party.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1870.

The Senate Georgia Investigation.

The Georgia Investigating Committee of the Senate held its first meeting to-day, and examined three witnesses. Their testimony showed that there has been a good deal of talk about the use of Georgia bonds to secure votes against the Bingham amendment, and the names of two Western Senators were mentioned as the persons whom it was thought desirable to secure, if possible, though no testimony has yet been given to prove that they were tempted. The inquiry has not yet gone far enough to make a conclusive case against any member of the Bullock lobby, but the developments of the day are said by members of the Committee to strengthen the belief that bribery was attempted.

The New Polar Expedition.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee not liking to decide between the claims of Captain Hall and Dr. Hayes, have finally in a bill reported to-day thrown the responsibility of making a decision upon the President. The Committee some time ago agreed to report favorably upon Captain Hall's proposition, and before they could do so, Dr. Hayes put in an appearance, and since then has done what he could to avoid a still stronger defeat of the interest Captain Hall has created in the question of a new Polar expedition. The President probably will not think the Committee for changing its mind, and requiring him to settle a question that ought to be settled by Congress.

Ohio Distilleries.

General F. D. Sewell, Supervisor of Re-surveys of Distilleries, has just returned from an inspection in Northern Ohio. All establishments in that section are now running on the forty-eight hour rule.

The Postoffice Bill.

The House Appropriation Committee have agreed upon a Postoffice bill. It is about the same as last year, except that the usual amount fixed to meet the anticipated deficiency is omitted, the Postmaster-General's estimate on the bill to abolish the franking privilege will reduce a specific amount.

The Louisville Canal.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in accordance with a resolution of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, has submitted a bill to amend the Appropriation Committee as alteration in the proposition in regard to the Louisville Canal, to the effect that if the sum named in the bill cannot be granted, that the Government shall agree to surrender its stock and allow the other parties to assume control and finish the work.

Mississippi and the Lakes.

The bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by way of Fox and Wisconsin rivers came up in the Senate to-day through Mr. Harlan, and was sent to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that the Secretary of War, in accordance with Gen. Humphrey's plan, shall deepen the Wisconsin river so as to give it four feet at low water; that a board of three shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company to fix a price at which the work of this Company may be bought by the Government, and that the canal and the river line shall go into the Treasury till the Government is reimbursed. The sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars is appropriated, but none of it is to be expended till the Canal Company shall have a board as above saying it will abide the action of Congress on the appraisement of the work.

The Howard Investigation.

The Committee on Education and Labor finished the examination of Searle, architect of the Howard University, to-day. He thought the patent brick good material. If properly manufactured, and that the buildings, as now strengthened inside, were safe. Mr. Mullett, Architect of the Treasury, testified that in his opinion it was worthless and unsafe; that at the time the Hospital fell, he had advised an iron frame of wood or iron for the rest of the buildings. Mr. Chaddock, Assistant of the Capitol, gave very decided testimony against the strength of the brick. The latter witnesses had taken brick from the ground, and after soaking them in water, readily crumbled them into sand. Neither could commit themselves to the opinion that the main buildings as strengthened inside and outside was absolutely safe, though both thought it would stand. The testimony of Col. Rhodes, Inspector General of the army, and five others, including Richardson, the architect of the Capitol, gave very decided testimony against the safety of the brick. The latter witnesses had taken brick from the ground, and after soaking them in water, readily crumbled them into sand. Neither could commit themselves to the opinion that the main buildings as strengthened inside and outside was absolutely safe, though both thought it would stand. The testimony of Col. Rhodes, Inspector General of the army, and five others, including Richardson, the architect of the Capitol, gave very decided testimony against the safety of the building, which was of stone and well constructed.

Mr. Trumbull's Great Speech.

The Georgia debate of this evening in the Senate has drawn out an audience that completely filled every part of the great gallleries, and crowded the lobbies and cloak rooms and floor of the chamber with privileged persons. Senator Trumbull's closing remarks in the debate in the morning hour were a magnificent finale, and holds the attention of everybody as has seldom been the case with a speaker from the beginning. He has evidently brought to the occasion all his powers, and for sarcastic criticism of his opponents and cogent reasoning in support of the position of his committee, his speech could not have been excelled in construction of the debate. He opened at a quarter past eight and has just closed, after speaking three hours, and the galleries are not yet full, while fifty or sixty members of the House are on the floor.

The Georgia Matter.

SENATE, MIDNIGHT.—Senator Trumbull's speech was greeted with applause at its close, and nothing on the amendment has since begun. There was a good deal of sharp financering between Messrs. Wilson, Pomeroy, Stewart, Williams, Sumner and two or three others, to secure the first vote. Those who suggested and cross-examination was not justified to this length. Messrs. Trumbull and Edmunds were constantly referred to Mr. McFarland were true or not, but whether they were true or not did not affect the case, and the effect on his mind. The only possible use he could see for the letter was to show McFarland from the aspersions thrown on her by this witness. They were not in writing that base in this Court.

Mr. Davis argued that they had the right to examine into the facts. It was presumable that what this witness had told McFarland was true, however she might now be biased, but were they not at liberty after the charges which had been thrown broadcast against Mrs. McFarland, to show that there was no criminal communication between her and Richardson?

The Court held that the examination must be limited to the time in the city.

Mrs. Maria Benedict, Mrs. Ann McCormick, a chambermaid of Mrs. McFarland's, and other witnesses were examined, but the testimony was unimportant.

Wm. D. Morris, who termed himself a "Fifteenth Amendment," boarding in a servant in Mr. Sinclair's house, testified to seeing Richardson and Mrs. McFarland kiss each other and "carry on." The latter testimony was given as to Mrs. McFarland's residing some time at Mrs. Gilbert's house in New Jersey in 1868, and that Mr. Richardson kis ed her, and that his carriage accompanied Mrs. McFarland on several times from the Winter Garden Theater.

Evidence as to a life insurance policy in favor of Richardson in the name of Mrs. McFarland was excluded by the Reporter. The Court adjourned. The defense will close to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

THE GEORGIA BILL PASSED.

Its Features Entirely Changed—Reduction of Duty on Scrap Iron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1870.

SENATE.

MR. CHANDLER asked unanimous consent to amend the resolution passed yesterday, directing the seating whether corrupt means have been attempted to influence the votes of Senators in the Georgia bill. He suggested that it was that said Committee be instructed to inquire whether the rebels of the United States, united any improper or corrupt means to secure the adoption of the so-called Bingham amendment.

MR. FERRY objected.

MR. CHANDLER offered a resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint three or more Commissioners to proceed to diplomatic agencies to open negotiations with the people of the Winnepeg country, with a view to the annexation of that district to the United States, either as a territory or a State. Laid over.

The Georgia bill was taken up at one o'clock, and discussed by Messrs. Fowler, Warner and Thayer until recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull, the latter closing the discussion in a speech of three hours.

At 11:30 the Senate proceeded to vote upon the pending amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment to strike out Bingham's proviso, and insert a proviso extending the term of the Legislature until 1872.

MR. POMEROY moved to amend Mr. Williams's amendment by substituting for it an amendment, declaring the existing government of Georgia provisional, constituting it the third military district, and further providing for the election for Governor on November 15th, 1870. Mr. Pomeroy's motion was agreed to, yeas 37, nays 24.

Mr. Williams's motion to amend the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Wilson as amended by Mr. Pomeroy, and to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment, it was disagreed to, all nay, yeas 36, nays 36.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone further consideration of the bill indefinitely. Lost, yeas 28, nays 36.

Mr. SUMNER moved to adjourn, remarking that the bill had been so changed that it would not be known by the older Congressional support of the position of his committee, his speech could not have been excelled in construction of the debate. He opened at a quarter past eight and has just closed, after speaking three hours, and the galleries are not yet full, while fifty or sixty members of the House are on the floor.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

THE fact that Mr. Fish has taken a new lease of his Washington house is construed into proof that he is to remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Fish may remain in the Cabinet, but this piece of evidence is not of itself conclusive on that point. The report only shows on what slender grounds conclusions are reached in Washington.

THE alleged activity of the Fenians, it is said, means aid and comfort to the Red River insurgents, against whom an English expeditionary force is about to leave Canada. Munitions of war, it is said, have been shipped to the Northwest, whither a considerable body of men to assist the insurgents will in due time proceed. A raid across the border is also included in the programme.

GEN. NEGLEY, it is reported, has a resolution which he will offer in the House of Representatives, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing so much of the Internal Revenue act as imposes a tax on incomes. Gen. NEGLEY gives six reasons why the tax should be abolished, among which are that it is unconstitutional; that it was a war measure; that it makes the people a nation of liars; that it bears unequally upon rich and poor, and that there is no necessity for it.

IT is said that Secretary BOUTWELL feels confident that the House will pass the Funding Bill substantially as it came from the Senate, notwithstanding the clause compelling the exchange of bonds, and the confidence felt by those opposing it that it will be voted out. The banks do not appear to be united in their opposition. Some of the large banks favor this feature of the bill, and supply General SPINNER with arguments in its behalf. The assertion of the smaller banks is that the large banks are for the clause to drive them out of existence.

THE British expedition for chastening the Red River settlers into order expects to be off in a month. It is said that the steamers will be permitted by our Government to pass into Lake Superior through the canal at Sault St. Marie. It is very properly suggested that it is hard to see why, if the expedition is allowed to go through our territory a single mile, it might not go a thousand miles, *via* St. Paul and Pembina. As yet, however, we have seen no authentic statement that the consent of our Government for the steamers to pass the Sault canal has been obtained. And it may fairly be questioned whether such permission has been or will be given.

A FEW days ago we referred to Mr. CALDWELL's appointment as Bolivian minister and also to Mr. FISH's reported refusal to receive him in that character. The newspapers have said a good deal on the subject, and we are informed that it has been very earnestly discussed in Washington society. The fact is that the matter is still under consideration, Mr. FISH having been unable to make up his mind at once whether or not an American citizen could with propriety be received as the regular representative of a foreign power. Mr. CALDWELL is reported dissatisfied with the notion of an unfavorable decision in regard to his application. He argues that there is neither law nor precedent of his own country to forbid his reception, while he alleges the practice of other countries as affording warrant in custom for his claim. Russia in seems was at one time represented by a Frenchman at the Court of France, and Bolivia was once represented in Chili by a Chilean. It is also asserted that Mr. BURLINGAME was received by the United States Government simply as ambassador and not in any special character. Perhaps it may justly be argued that the long isolation, the very peculiar institutions and the quite unique position of China among the nations, together with the exceptionally important results looked for from the embassy might be regarded as justifying a departure from established usage in the case of Mr. BURLINGAME. To the State Department, Mr. BURLINGAME may also have seemed quite as much the representative of the high Mandarins of the deputation as the representative of the Chinese Government. South American precedents can hardly be considered as carrying very much weight. With respect to the European instance cited, there is, we fancy, an essential difference between the position of a minister who represents one absolute monarch at the court of another, and the position of a minister who, as a citizen of a republic, represents another republic. The difference is as great as the difference between personal and free government. The absolute monarch may choose his servants anywhere, and by a simple formality having assumed allegiance to him they become qualified to represent him and his government. The service of such a minister is a personal service which involves relations neither far-reaching nor complicated. By serving his master he serves the State. The representative of a republic near another republic occupies a post much less simple, and less free from embarrassing entanglements. What becomes of his citizenship and its duties? In the emergence of difficult circumstances between the two States, of one of which he is a citizen owing allegiance, and the other of which he represents owing active and zealous interposition, is it possible for him to maintain his integrity in relation to both? In view of these possible embarrassments, it should seem a mistake for Mr. CALDWELL to seek for recognition as the Minister of Bolivia, and a blunder for the United States Government to recognize him in any such character, while retaining his original citizenship.

TRANSFER OF POPULATION.

A few days ago we referred to the mighty change taking place in the South in consequence of the encouragement now given to emigration. In connection with this subject it is interesting to notice another change going on in the same region—a change which has not hitherto excited much attention in the North. This change is the transfer of the old population of the country, "from the east to the west bank of the Mississippi, and more particularly to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas." Rather than expend their energies and capital in restoring to cultivation their worn out lands, great numbers of the wealthy class prefer to emigrate to the fresh fields and prairies of the country beyond the Mississippi. The places which they leave are occupied partly by negroes from the more Northern States, and partly by emigrants from Europe. A large proportion of the land thus abandoned by people in whose families it has been held since the first settlement of the country, will doubtless come into the possession of Germans. A movement of population at once like and unlike the transfer just described has long been in progress in the Middle States, and particularly in our own State. Thus the fertile valleys of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania once more or less imperfectly cultivated by farmers of the Scotch-Irish stock, have gradually passed into the hands of that sturdy race, patient of labor, who delight in large barns and are content to live in small houses. By the transfer each race and the country generally have been benefited. In the new States of the West, whither the Scotch-Irish have mostly removed, the young generations have profited by the mistakes and neglects of their fathers, while the farms of Pennsylvania have been converted into gardens, and among their cultivators the spirit of progress or improvement is said to be stirring and to give promise of a not distant future, when their dwellings and their minds shall receive as much attention as their barns and their fields.

In parts of the country less fertile and less favored in climate than the fields of our own State or Virginia, no such happy results are produced by the migration of the original population. When they forsake the homes of their fathers for fields richer, more easily cultivated and blessed with longer summers and shorter winters, they do not readily find successors. Thus a distinguished clergyman of Massachusetts tells us of the rapid decrease of population in the hill towns of Berkshire county. And another clergyman, Dr. GALE, gives similar testimony in regard to other towns in Western Massachusetts. He says:

> In the last four years we have traveled thousands of miles among the hill and mountain towns, treading their back roads and by-ways, wherever the remnant of a once prosperous population lingers. One is surprised at the indicia of decay witnessed at almost every turn. For long distances there are no human habitations. You pass the wreck of once elegant mansions, or the foundations where they stood. Others are crumbling back to dust, the outside covering hardly keeping the elements from reaching the inmates. There are scraggy remains of large and once fruitful orchards, now mossy-grown and choked with underbrush. Occasionally, at the cross-roads, may be seen a dilapidated school house, long since deserted by children and teacher; and many times we have traveled a half day without seeing a solitary human being, except as we entered a dwelling. A thickly inhabited but sadly neglected local place, here and there, is evidence that there once dwelt among the hills and mountains a more numerous population.
>
> These once desolate regions are, of course, not desolate forever. They will be again filled with people as thrifty and industrious as those who expelled the savage and cleared the wilderness. But the more productive portions of the country must first be occupied.

PROBABLY Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE has not very many friends or admirers among the American people. Were he to come to this country we do not think that there are very many citizens whose feelings would prompt them to treat him as a distinguished character. But there is a considerable number who regard the faction of which the *Marseillaise* newspaper is the organ and ROCHEFORT the head, with so much disgust that they may sometimes find it difficult not to sympathise a little with the men who are the peculiar objects of that faction's hatred. One may regard the BONAPARTES with no complacency, and yet fully believe that ROCHEFORT and his fellows are shallow pretenders, mischievous in their influence, evidently incapable of filling the posts to which they aspire, or of giving to France a better government than the one they are trying to destroy. A good deal has been said in this country about the acquittal of the Prince, and the theory of the event that seems to meet with most favor is the one which ascribes it to the direct and extraordinary interposition of the Government for the rescue of a member of the imperial house.

There is another view of the subject which seems favored by the satisfaction with which the verdict has been received in some important centers, and by the quiet acquiescence with which it has been received generally in France. It is also recommended by the consideration that it does not assume the deep degradation of French justice, or the profound debasement of French character which the other takes for granted, and of which there is no sufficient evidence from other quarters. The view to which we refer is the one briefly stated in the COMMERCIAL some time ago, when news of the verdict was announced by the telegraph—and which is stated at greater length in the following extract from the Paris letter of M. F. GAILLARDET to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis:*

> "I am convinced that an ordinary jury would have acquitted Pierre Bonaparte. The Auteuil affair, just as the High Court has done, for the mystery in which that deplorable drama was enveloped has not been cleared up by the examinations, and it would be the first time that a person accused did not at least receive the benefit of doubt, as has been remarked by Advocate Vuillemot. He also contended that the challenge addressed to Pierre Bonaparte by Paschal Grousset was taken for granted by the Prince and his friends, and that, in this conjuncture, *Victor Noir was charged to offer the Prince one of those insults which demand immediate reparation*, while Ulric de Fonvielle was appointed to protect the retreat with his revolver and sword-cane."

As indication of the point of view from which this correspondent looks at the subject, we may add, that, in his opinion, all the persons engaged in the case, the accused, the accusers, the witnesses and the magistrates played a sorry part.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Richard W. Meade, who, as our telegram briefly announced, was, on Saturday last, stricken with paralysis, died about an hour after the attack. He was a brother of Gen. Meade, and was born in Madrid, Spain, while his father represented the United States there as Minister Plenipotentiary. Commodore Meade was about sixty years of age, and had been in the United States Navy upwards of forty-five years, but his naval career was not on the whole fortunate, being marked by varied vicissitudes. Although his service in the Navy covered a series of years, his traits of character were such that he was never sufficiently long in active service to distinguish himself, although being a courageous man he always longed for active service. But his eccentricities and excitable temperament proved a great drawback to his promotion. The loss of the Hatteras facilities, by shipwreck, of which he was commander, with family troubles, greatly impaired his health; and in consequence of the marriage of one of his daughters with a Mr. Corlies, of New York, to which he was opposed, he was for a time insane, and confined in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. His wife is still living, and three of his sons are in the naval service. Another of his daughters married Mr. Charles K. Landis, of Vineland, N. J.

Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

The following important bill, relating to certain counties of the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was introduced in Congress on the 12th inst., by Mr. Armstrong:

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:* That all process, in all actions and proceedings, including judicial proceedings at law or in equity, which shall hereafter arise, and in which the defendant or defendants shall reside in any of the following counties of the Western District of Pennsylvania: Wyoming, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan, Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Cameron and Potter, shall be issued from and returnable to the courts of said district to be holden at Williamsport, and, together with all suits, prosecutions or business heretofore begun, pending and undetermined, arising from any of the said counties, shall be heard or tried there or elsewhere with the consent of parties, the circuit shall direct the same to be heard or tried at the courts to be holden at Pittsburgh or Erie, in said district.

A YOUNG German-American from this country, who gave his name as Stuttgart, has been playing "Yankee" at the expense of the unsophisticated in Wurtemberg, Germany. He advertised that he was agent of a great petroleum refinery in the United States, and that he desired to engage sixty or seventy coopers to make petroleum barrels and a number of drivers and firemen. He offered to pay one-half of the expenses of their passage, but required every one who engaged himself to deposit with him ten dollars as security that they would keep their promise to appear at Mannheim on the 8th of March, when they would be started to the United States. Upwards of one hundred and twenty young men engaged themselves, paying the required ten dollars each, when the police getting wind of the "swindle" served a summons on him, an hour after receiving which, he became "*non est inventus.*"

THE Lehigh miners have joined the Schuylkill miners in the general strike, which is shrewdly suspected to be the result of collusion between coal operators and their employees. The *Pennsylvanian* is of opinion that in thus striking at this particular juncture, when the tariff is undergoing revision, they are "cutting their own throats," by affording the free-traders an argument in favor of reducing the tariff on iron and coal. The argument of the opponents of protection will be: "If these Pennsylvania coal men can get along and make money even if their mines lie unworked, and undertake to collect from us a tax of seventy cents a gallon, or anything near that, we had better divide it up into a number of items, levied in different forms, as now, so that we can have more citizens than one for the collection, for even the first tax of fifty cents in one item offers too great means for corruption. An increase to one dollar would bring the whole system to contempt by the speculation which caused it, and it would fall as utterly and disgracefully as the tax of two dollars.

WHILE people remote from the scenes of Indian warfare are expressing, in unequivocal terms, their detestation and horror of what is tegned by them the Piegan massacre, those in the immediate neighborhood of Indian territory take a decidedly opposite view. They experience of Indian hostility teach them that their savage foe makes no discrimination of age, sex or condition in his incursions on frontier settlements. The savage breast is unrestrained by the benign influences of Christianity—he watches his opportunities, and when his civilized neighbors are least prepared, is ready to pounce upon them with the ferocity and blood-thirstiness of a tiger. It is not strange, then, that the Western settlers should partake, to a certain extent, of the ferocity of their neighbors. Even now, the citizens of Wyoming Territory are forming bands to hunt the savage in his lair, and some encounters have already taken place. The Wyoming people fully sympathize with the Sheridan-Baker raid on the Piegans, and the people throughout the regions exposed to Indian depredations are holding meetings sustaining Col. Baker, on the principle of retaliation. Both sides are wrong.

THE report of the Investigating Committee places the total amount of Susiski's defalcation as Treasurer of St. Louis at $163,762.52. The committee report that there appears to be sufficient evidence that the former Treasurer, Kroeger, so manipulated the late Treasurer, Susiski, as to obtain from him large amounts of money which he must have known belonged to the city; that joint operations in stocks amounted in the aggregate to at least half a million of dollars; if the speculation proved successful, Kroeger claimed it as a private transaction, but if a loss was sustained, then Susiski had to bear the brunt. Susiski appears to have been singularly weak, credulous and incompetent, and was completely the dupe of his predecessor, Kroeger, who, during the absence of Susiski in December last, checked out large amounts of the city's money and deposited the same to his own credit in bank. Had it not been for the perfidy of Kroeger, the defalcation would have been covered by Susiski's bond.

THE rivalry existing between Capt. Hall and Dr. Hayes in regard to the command of the contemplated North Pole expedition is likely to defeat the entire project. While the experience and capacity of the rival explorers are admitted, yet a "sober second thought" would justify Congress in withholding, for the present, any appropriation for this purpose, in view of the little practical good that has heretofore resulted from enterprises of this kind, the vast disproportion of the end to the means necessary to be employed, and from the fact that the country, from one extremity to the other, is crying aloud for a reduction of national taxation.

FREEHOLD BANKING AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

This is a Bank of Deposit, possessing all the advantages, rights and privileges enjoyed by any other in this city, and presenting NEW FEATURES that will be of advantage to the shareholder and DEPOSITOR.

People who place their money in such banks are mostly composed of hard-working men and women and minors, who, by laborious toil and strict economy, save small sums which they deposit as a nucleus for accumulating gains that in time will enable them to become the proud possessors of a home, and therefore it is of vital importance that they should be secured against the possible loss of their hard-earned treasure.

The Freehold Bank secures all the depositors by giving them, by act of the Legislature, a lien upon all the realty and mortgages owned by the Corporation, so that every one is safe, and protected from any and all contingencies that can possibly affect their deposits. No other bank in the city can offer by Legislative authority such security, and this alone is sufficient to induce thoughtful people to deposit in the Freehold Bank.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

This it is believed will ultimately be the great feature, and not the least profitable business of the Bank. It is well known that in Pittsburgh our working people are not as a general thing provided with dwellings possessing the comforts and conveniences they are entitled to in consideration of the rents paid. The plan procuring this charter, in investigating the subject of Building Associations, found the general law under which they would have to act, so complicated that special legislation must be had to enable successful operation. Believing that there would be a fair profit for the shareholder, and great advantage to those wanting neat and comfortable dwellings, and at the same time make our city more attractive to mechanics and others, a charter was procured, and the Legislature amplified and perfected the same, so the charter in the present time is the best in the State, and it will be hard for any subsequent one to improve on it. The plan is to build uniform rows of houses with all the conveniences and comforts for people living in small dwellings, say of five or seven rooms, the buildings to be neat in design and finish and creditable in every way.

Contractors and builders will contract to erect a row of uniform buildings for twenty per cent. less than a single house of the same kind. This alone will be a handsome profit. When the Association contracts with builders there will be a plan at the banking house, showing the size of the lot, the number of rooms, &c., and after the Directors have determined the price of each house, the following rules will govern applications: First, Depositors will be supplied; second, shareholders; and third, in case all are not disposed of, outsiders will have a chance. Parties desirous of securing a home will make money by depositing their funds, which will be earning interest instead of paying interest and taxes on unimproved ground, and when they have a sufficient sum to justify an investment, they can deal with the Association or take their money and buy elsewhere.

The foregoing advantages will certainly draw a large class of depositors to the Freehold Bank and Building Association. Five hundred shares of fifty dollars each have been set apart for artisans, workingmen and others of moderate means, and will not be allowed to own in more than ten shares and not less than five. This course no doubt will gratify many who already feel the pleasures of accumulating money and would like to be stockholders in a bank and share its profits.

We cannot see what else can be done for our working people, and the Directors have certainly shown a liberal and commendable spirit.

THE New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, in allusion to the low price of wheat since last harvest, says there are indications that the Western farmers will not devote so extensive an area of land to this cereal as they otherwise would; and will devote more attention to corn and stock raising. While the editor deems a greater diversity of crops desirable, he is of opinion that should the substitution of coarser cereal crops, for wheat, assume large proportions, it would hardly fail to be a subject of subsequent regret. He remarks that the low price ruling at present is not of such permanence as to justify such a course to any extent. It is a rare circumstance that such munificient harvests as those of last year, all over the world, are vouchsafed, and it is not probable that under low prices so universal an effort will be made to grow heavy crops this year; yet he recognizes the fact that a greater diversity of crops is an essential element of a higher degree of agricultural prosperity. He indorses the opinion of Western editors that it is a mistaken policy for American farmers to look abroad for a market for any considerable amount of breadstuffs; instead of trying to compete with Russia and other foreign wheat-growing countries, it is suggested as the urgent necessity of the nation, that instead of surplus corn and wheat for export, live stock, fruits, wool, flax, castor beans, hemp, tobacco and the like be raised in abundance. The steady tide of the toiling millions from the Old World to the New is justly regarded as an important element in our future national prosperity, and however diversified our industries may become the United States must, for generations, continue to be a leading agricultural nation. We have not only an immense area of virgin lands, and a variety of climate adapted to the growth of nearly all kinds of products of the soil, but science and improved machinery are doing much to make agriculture a remunerative employment to persons of taste, culture and refinement.

THE Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, denies the assertion of the Mormon Apostle, Kelsey, made at their meeting to take action in regard to Cullom's Anti-Polygamy bill, that the government knew of the existence of polygamy in 1850, when it organized Utah as a territory. It is true that the Mormons had as early as Joseph Smith's time adopted it, to cover up the licentiousness of the prophet, but it was not publicly avowed as a doctrine or practice of the church until two years after the passage of the organic act of Utah. Neither is the Cullom bill retrospective, because the Mormons cannot name the time since they were a church when Joseph Smith and some of his companions did not practice polygamy. The writer gives a fearful picture of the immorality existing in the Mormon church from its earliest date, of the alienation of the Prophet Joseph Smith, to seduce the wife of Elder Orson Pratt, who revealed the fact to her husband, and the terrible persecutions and slanders she suffered in consequence, by means of which the Prophet succeeded in crushing out opposition and compelling Elder Pratt to succumb. Mrs. Pratt has ever since disconnected herself from the church, and the abiding but detestation for the Mormons, and to bring her children up free from the taint of Mormonism has been her life's work. She thinks that Brigham Young, Pratt, Taylor and all the present leaders but Squire Wells, believe that polygamy is commanded them of heaven. They separate Jo Smith as a seer from Jo Smith as a man. They were mostly absent from Nauvoo during the latter part of Joseph's reign, when he was most unscrupulous, and will not believe anything said against him.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says there is a powerful organization, having its headquarters in New York, with extensive ramifications throughout the country, the object of which is to procure a change of excises on spirits to a single rate of one dollar a gallon. The *Gazette* adds that within two or three weeks, without anything in the conditions of manufacture, or in the relations of consumption and supply, the price has risen from 93 cents to $1 05, and is now oscillating, and that large speculative transactions have taken place with other symptoms of the preliminary working of this combination, which does not approach Congress directly on this subject, the memory of the speculation attending the $2 tax being too fresh to admit of a successful approach, which is now covered by various plausible and patriotic disguises, and by the advantages afforded by the bad odor of the present law in its intricacies and abuse, of power. The *Gazette* further says that so long as we undertake to collect from spirits a tax of seventy cents a gallon, or anything near that, we had better divide it up into a number of items, levied in different forms, as now, so that we can have more citizens than one for the collection, for even the first tax of fifty cents in one item offers too great means for corruption. An increase to one dollar would bring the whole system to contempt by the speculation which caused it, and it would fail as utterly and disgracefully as the tax of two dollars.

WHILE people remote from the scenes of Indian warfare are expressing, in unequivocal terms, their detestation and horror of what is tegned by them the Piegan massacre, those in the immediate neighborhood of Indian territory take a decidedly opposite view. They experience of Indian hostility teach them that their savage foe makes no discrimination of age, sex or condition in his incursions on frontier settlements. The savage breast is unrestrained by the benign influences of Christianity—he watches his opportunities, and when his civilized neighbors are least prepared, is ready to pounce upon them with the ferocity and blood-thirstiness of a tiger. It is not strange, then, that the Western settlers should partake, to a certain extent, of the ferocity of their neighbors. Even now, the citizens of Wyoming Territory are forming bands to hunt the savage in his lair, and some encounters have already taken place. The Wyoming people fully sympathize with the Sheridan-Baker raid on the Piegans, and the people throughout the regions exposed to Indian depredations are holding meetings sustaining Col. Baker, on the principle of retaliation. Both sides are wrong.

THE report of the Investigating Committee places the total amount of Susiski's defalcation as Treasurer of St. Louis at $163,762.52. The committee report that there appears to be sufficient evidence that the former Treasurer, Kroeger, so manipulated the late Treasurer, Susiski, as to obtain from him large amounts of money which he must have known belonged to the city; that joint operations in stocks amounted in the aggregate to at least half a million of dollars; if the speculation proved successful, Kroeger claimed it as a private transaction, but if a loss was sustained, then Susiski had to bear the brunt. Susiski appears to have been singularly weak, credulous and incompetent, and was completely the dupe of his predecessor, Kroeger, who, during the absence of Susiski in December last, checked out large amounts of the city's money and deposited the same to his own credit in bank. Had it not been for the perfidy of Kroeger, the defalcation would have been covered by Susiski's bond.

THE rivalry existing between Capt. Hall and Dr. Hayes in regard to the command of the contemplated North Pole expedition is likely to defeat the entire project. While the experience and capacity of the rival explorers are admitted, yet a "sober second thought" would justify Congress in withholding, for the present, any appropriation for this purpose, in view of the little practical good that has heretofore resulted from enterprises of this kind, the vast disproportion of the end to the means necessary to be employed, and from the fact that the country, from one extremity to the other, is crying aloud for a reduction of national taxation.

HOW SHALL WE NOMINATE.

Suggestion in Favor of the "Crawford County System"—The Old Will Not Satisfy the People.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the time approaches, and is near at hand, for holding our *so-called* "primary elections," and as the present "delegate system" for nominating candidates, is *proverbially unpopular*, I would suggest the propriety of trying, for once, the "Crawford County System." Instead of electing *delegates* to *nominating Conventions*, I am decidedly in favor of holding primary elections, and *voting directly for the candidates*. This gives every candidate a "level chance," and will go far towards silencing the clamor, and dissatisfaction which, in this county, has become *chronic*, and which, in my opinion, will continue, so long as our present system of nominating candidates is adhered to.

I am well aware that serious objections are urged against the Crawford County System, but *it can be* made the *fairest* and *most satisfactory* of all systems. Thus, let the election board hold the election, and where that is not practicable, (as it would not be in all cases) then select suitable men to hold the election) *and have them sworn*, same as at a regular election, to hold a *fair election*, as far as in their power. The present excellent registry system, will enable those receiving the votes, to ascertain exactly who, and who are not, entitled to vote, in borough, ward, or township, and to prevent fraudulent votes. Of course it would be understood that only *Republicans* voted, *and only in their own election district*. In this way, with every candidate *squarely before the people*, and the assurance to the people that the candidate getting the greatest number of votes will be nominated, then, with a *fair election*—if defeated—neither the candidate nor his friends have anything to complain of. As it is, we have heart burnings and dissatisfaction after each nomination is made. Under our present system, *you can't get* the people to attend a primary meeting. Whether justly or otherwise, they have long ago come to regard the whole thing as a farce or the broadest kind. Now I, for one, am in favor of *throwing the responsibility directly on the people themselves*, and then, if not satisfied with the candidates nominated, they will have nobody to blame but themselves. I offer these suggestions, hoping to call public attention to this subject. If any of our friends of the old system do not approve of it, will they please show us, if they can, "a more excellent way?"

REPUBLICAN VOTER.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The travel to Europe, this season, promises to tax the capacity of all the ocean steamers to their utmost. On some of the lines accommodations have been ordered several weeks in advance, the orders coming mainly from the South and Southwest. The exodus from New York will also be heavy; many well-known families are already preparing to leave. The Ville de Paris, for Havre and Brest, Saturday, has every cabin engaged.

The American Medical Association, the national representative body of the medical profession of the United States, will hold its annual session in Washington on the first Tuesday in May. A deputation of a new medical society recently organized in that city will include one or more colored delegates, and it is reported that strong opposition will be made to the admission of these colored delegates, on the ground of expediency—that such admission will result in the disruption of the association.

Says a New York letter: The increasing observance of Easter, here and hereabouts, is strikingly exemplified in the brisk demand for flowers, not only for the decoration of the churches, but private residences. One of the Broadway florists, yesterday and to-day, sold upwards of $1,500 worth of one kind and another, and his experiences are probably those of others in the same line of business. Trinity and her chapels, I am informed, have invested about $1,000 in these floral decorations, and most other of the wealthy city parishes have been equally liberal. The demand from the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans and the Unitarians, has likewise been large. Even Mr. Beecher's plain, puritanical pulpit, this Easter Sunday, presents the appearance of a miniature conservatory.

It is said of the man who was pardoned from the Massachusetts State Prison last week, after twenty-two years' confinement, that he was more surprised at the street cars than at anything else.

The Panama Railroad affords another illustration of the changing nature of earthly values. It was projected during the first California emigration, and the stock was readily taken at par, but such were the delays and difficulties of its construction that the stock sunk to 60 before its completion. From that figure it has gone up to 400, and for some years it divided 24 per cent. in gold. It is now down to 160, and may go still lower.

As a step to set by harmonia, Albert Barnes has withdrawn his books from the New School Publication Committee, and several controversial works on the list of the Old School Board of Publication have been suppressed, while others, especially Dr. A. A. Hodges's, "The Atonement," are being revised by the authors, so as to eliminate any reference to the late "unpleasantness" between the wings of Presbyterianism. The only point of difference yet developed is that of the rivalry between New York and Philadelphia for the bureaus of the Benevolent Boards. The Old School Board of Domestic Missions is in Philadelphia, and the New School Board in New York, and neither wants to move.

In New York full $150,000,000 is deposited in the savings institutions by about 900,000 depositors. In Massachusetts there are 151 saving banks, having deposits to the amount of $74,000,000. This is equal to all the value of all the corporate capital invested in cotton, woolen, iron and textile manufacturing, nearly double the appraised value of all the railways, and exceeding by $35,000,000 the capital of all the banks of discount in that State last year. In New York and New England it is estimated that about $330,000,000 are deposited by over 1,000,000 depositors. In the Western States savings banks are flourishing, and will in due time compare favorably with those of the older States.

A Tripoli letter in Constantinople, March 25, reports the fall of a monster aerolite in the neighborhood of Mourzouk, weighing, it is said, nearly 5,000 pounds. This must, of course, be only a rough guess, but if it be even tolerably approximate, the mass is one of the largest meteoric bodies on record.

The Memphis *Avalanche* believes that if the coming season should prove favorable, the next cotton crop will hardly fall short of 3,500,000, and will possibly reach 4,000,000 bales.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Emma Willard, founder of the well known Troy Seminary for the education of young ladies, died at Troy, New York, a few days ago, aged eighty-four years.

The temperament of the young Prince Imperial of France is that of his mother—impulsive, headstrong, vindictive, yet easily pacified. He likes to be familiar with those much lower in the social scale; is lavish with what is given to him, and frequently makes a little noodle of himself by his thoughtlessness. Not long since the Austrian Young Princess regaled him with an immense box of toy soldiers. When the Empress, a few days after her son had received the box, inquired in his rooms what had become of it, he said he had given it to the Marquis, who had told him that his little boy was sick. It cost the Emperor one thousand francs to get the box back.

The New York *Post* referring to the death of Mrs. Emma Willard, at Troy, New York, says: "She had fine poetic taste, and some of her verses are familiar as household words throughout the country, especially the devout and expressive hymn, 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' which was actually composed by her during a storm at sea, and will continue for years after she has passed away to afford solace to many voyagers a comfortable expression of their trust."

Berlin papers by the last mail report the death of Dr. Carl Neumann, historian and orientalist. His principal works were "The History of the British Empire in India," and "The History of the United States." The latter, which was dedicated to President Lincoln, followed with the warmest sympathy the career of the great American Republic from its triumphant termination of the civil war. All through his life the author had been an ardent politician, and in his later years he was a staunch supporter of the reconstruction of Germany.

Olive Logan has been lecturing in Philadelphia on "Girls." She divides them into six classes—the fashionable girl, the beautiful girl, the Yankee girl, the womanly girl, the Western girl and the strong-minded girl. In reference to woman suffrage, she said that the men of the day had swallowed the negro, and she did think that they might lift the white woman at least to their lips. She also stated that she had no desire for official position, but did expect to vote for Anna Dickinson as member of Congress in 1880.

SUFFERERS FROM PAIN OCCASIONED BY

CORNS AND BUNIONS,

DO NOT FAIL TO USE

Peterson's Ointment.

IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

It is confidently recommended. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Address the Proprietor,

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,

44 Sixth St., formerly St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS,

AND

FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 4 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK OF

New Spring Goods,

BOUGHT SINCE THE

Great Decline in Prices,

JUST OPENED.

EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN

LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, RIBBONS AND SASHES, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS LARGELY SUPPLIED WITH

NEW GOODS.

Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, at

Morganstern & Co's

(Successors to MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

NOS. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,

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WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Dealers

AND

Jobbers

OF

DRY GOODS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,

New French Dress Goods,

New German Dress Goods,

New American Dress Goods,

New Prints,

Chintzes, Ginghams,

Delaines,

Armures,

Tickings, Checks,

Denims,

Jeans, Tweeds,

Cottonades,

Cassimeres,

Loom Damasks,

Table Damasks,

Cloths and

Doeskins,

White Goods,

Linen Goods,

Irish Linens,

Toweling,

Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for

BUYING GOODS,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

Specie Payment Resumed at Last.

From and after this date the firm of

H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,

Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivaled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

IN

DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Housekeeping Goods,

Table Damasks,

Damask Napkins,

French Doylies,

Sheetings,

Towels, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES

AT

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD STREET.

SPRING STOCK

City Made Goods

AT

FACTORY PRICES.

OUR OWN MAKE

Men's, Boys' and Youths'.

CUSTOM MADE

Women's, Misses' and Children's

BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

Balmorals and Brogans

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

All Goods at Eastern Prices.

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES

AND

GAITERS,

RECEIVED DAILY.

ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

Bought for Cash, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods, at Factory Prices.

All and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from County Stores filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Retail Store, No. 98 MARKET STREET, second door from Fifth.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

BISSELL & CO.'S NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,

With Patent Cold Air Box,

The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.

Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.

It has a PATENT RAILED ASH PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.

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For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hazlehurst, No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny. 1f

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STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.

A constant Supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1870.

The discount business is brisk at the banks, as well as at the counters of our banking houses. The offerings of late have increased, and with some of the houses there is a disposition to check up a spell. It is true that the volume of spring business is light comparatively, yet there is considerable activity with our wholesale jobbing houses, and their customers are purchasing more liberally than they did a fortnight ago. Prices are almost for the season at a minimum point, which consideration helps buyers to make up their minds to take the market as they find it now, lest higher prices may soon follow.

—We have little to report in local stock transactions. Some small lots of bank stocks changed hands at about our former quotations. There are lower bids for many of the bank stocks, but holders are unwilling to yield, and the market for the bulk of our prime local securities rules firm. The new county bonds, which we noticed yesterday morning as being placed on the market through the banking firm of Ira B. McVay & Co., have already been all taken, showing how plentiful money is whenever a first-class investment is presented.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens' National Bank	80
Second National Bank	130 00

—The temper of the New York Government bond market to-day was firm, with light fluctuations.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¼	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds '65	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109½	109	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	110½	110	110½
10-40s	109¾	109¼	109¾
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

April 19.	M.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	113¾	113¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114¼	114¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113¾	113¾	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	111	111	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113¼	113¼	¼
U. S. Bonds, new, 5s, '65, 109	109½	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	110¾	110	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	110½	110½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109¾	109¾	...
U. S. Currency 6's	113½	...	...

—The New York *Herald* thinks at no very distant day that the gold movement, which is in what a pugilist would call "chancery," is only subsidiary to the plans of the "bull" cliques to extricate themselves from the extensive lines of stocks which they have been carrying through a very dull market, the public this spring having shown very little enthusiasm about taking part in the campaign, the ease of the money market to the contrary notwithstanding. To use a figure which the war has rendered familiar, the "bull" army of us, the cliques are building a pontoon bridge over which to retreat from the positions of their heavy ventures in stocks. The firmness of the gold market is to contribute the honorary regnisite to that end of the load, and if by patient labor they can gradually and slowly exchange their stocks for gold at the present market prices, they will, by accumulating their money upon this basis, have given it a strength which will enable them to make a successful retreat out of the former. The sagacity of such a manœuvre is to be admired, but the undeniable skill which these speculators possess. No operator can lose more than a fifth per cent. on gold. A tumble in stocks would cause him to lose twenty-five or thirty per cent. on the same sum. The cliques, like troops well handled by their generals, are moving from one strategic position to another to enable them to gather the fruits of their campaign. They are executing a financial change of base. Everything depends, however, their effect upon values at the Stock Exchange, but the scenes to be enacted to comprise the most comprehensive views of the present situation of affairs in this department of Wall street.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 19, 1870.	10 30 M.	11 30 M.	12 15 M.	1 45 P. M.	3 30 P. M.
New York Central	193½	193	193	192½	192½
New Jersey Central	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Harlem	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	99	99	98¾	98¾	98¾
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central	139½	...	139	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	77¾	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Rock Island	116¼	116¾	116⅝	116	116¼
St. Paul	...	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
St. Paul preferred	...	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash pref	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	...	...	...	111½
Ohio and Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Pacific Mail	67	67	66¾	66¾	66¾
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
American M. U. Express	25	25	25	25	25
United States Express	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	193	192½	...	½
N. J. Central	24¾	24¾	...	...
Erie	24¾	24¾	...	...
Harlem	140	140	...	...
Reading	99½	98¾	...	¾
Mich. Central	126¾	126¾	...	...
Mich. Southern	88½	88¾	¼	...
Illinois Central	138	140	2	...
Cleve. and Pitts	77¾	77¾	...	...
Chicago and North	73¾	73¾	¼	...
Do. preferred	88¾	88¾	¼	...
Rock Island	116¼	116¼	...	...
St. Paul	50¾	50¾	...	...
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾	...	...
Fol. and Wabash	49½	49½	...	...
Do. preferred	74½	74	...	½
Fort Wayne	92½	92½	...	...
Chicago and Alton	111¾	111¾	...	...
Ohio and Miss	30¾	29¾	...	¼
Western U. Tel	32¾	32¾	¼	...
Pacific Mail	67	66¾	...	¼
Adams Express	61¾	61¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	61¾	61¾	...	...
American M. U. Ex	25	25	...	...
U. S. Express	45¾	45¾	...	...

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The stock market was much disturbed this morning by the revelation of the stock movements of Richard Coe, who was committed for embezzling about $40,000 from the Shamokin and Trevorton, the Mahanoy Valley, the East Mahanoy, the Mananoy and Broad Mountain, and the Colebrookdale railroad companies, of which he was the treasurer. It appears that he was "short" in Reading Railroad to the extent of 15,000 share, and as the price would go up just as he wanted it to come down, his expectations of profit were not realized, and hence his unfortunate position. It was the purchases to cover his "shorts" contracts which assisted in the rise noticed during the last few days, and it was perhaps an evidence of retributive justice. His sales of an article which he did not possess assisted greatly in depressing the stock, and it was but fair that the enforced purchase should repair some of the damage caused by the sales. By this unfortunate exposure the bulls have one the less bear to fight; but the uncertainty caused by the affair rendered buyers extremely cautious.

The *Inquirer* says: There is a lack of animation in railroad stocks. Pennsylvania was firmer, and some of the "shorts" were compelled to cover at 58¾—¾ above their purchases of Thursday, when some of the weak-kneed holders were induced to sell by the apparent downward turn, which was cleverly engineered by a "bear" clique that sold "short" weeks ago. Reading was weak.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The markets since our last have undergone no particular change. The excitement that prevailed some days since has passed away—trade is settling down to its legitimate channels. Buyers generally persist in purchasing enough of such articles as are required for their present wants, at speculation at present is not considered very safe, and, of course, is not indulged in. Produce—the receipts are coming in more freely; we can report a fair trade demand. Bacon—we can report a firm market, with a good trade demand. The advance we have previously noticed has been maintained. The stock in the market is daily being reduced, and would soon be exhausted unless regular supplies are forthcoming. Large operators have been making the necessary preparations by liberal purchases in the West, in order that their customers may be supplied. Groceries—the market was a firm one, buyers having pretty much made up their minds that prices have touched their lowest point. This no doubt accounts for the activity in the market. Large dealers have laid in good stocks at low prices, and are thus enabled to supply the country trade at low figures. There is no use in proceeding further East. Just give our dealers a fair trial. Procure their list of prices, and you will be satisfied that it will be to your interest to buy here. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market is quiet; prices are unchanged. We note regular sales made at the following: Seconds, common, 5c; refined 4½c; Pearls 9@9½c; Potash 7½@7¾c per lb.

APPLES—Fair receipts continue liberal since our last, 1,330 barrels were received. Prices have undergone no change. We are reported sales of extra choice at $4 00@4 50; choice at $3 50@3 75, common lots $2 50@2 75 per barrel; common mixed lots sold at figures low down.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull; prices unchanged; sales of choice at 60@65c per gallon; common and low grades not wanted.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 per dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 per doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 5c per lb.

BEANS—The supply being in excess of the demand the market was a dull one. Sales were reported at $1 50@2 00 per bush.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal, with a good stock on the market. The demand was fair. Table is nearly the only grade sought for. Packed and poor roll cannot be disposed of except at low figures; sales of extra choice roll at 35c; choice, 30@32½c; prime 25@28c. The receipts were 38 packages.

CHEESE—Market quiet, supply full up with the demand. Sales Western Reserve at 16@16½c; Hamburg best 15½c; Factory Ohio 15@15½c; Goshen, Onio, 17@17½c; New York 16c; Sweitzer 18@19c; Limberger 19c per lb; New York Dairy 17½@18½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is still confined exclusively to the wants of the retail dealers. Speculative feeling has ceased to exist, and jobbers only purchase round lots when liberal inducements are extended. It takes the very choicest dried apples to command the outside quotations. Choice sliced apples, 7c; prime 6½c; common 6c; choice dried peaches, halves 9@9½c; prime 8@8½c; quarters 7½@8c. Pitted cherries 28c. Dried blackberries 12@14c. Cranberries—The market was without any information, buyers were not very numerous. Sacked cranberries are quiet at $10@20 per barrel.

CANDLES OIL—The market continues dull but no lower; sales were made in a jobbing way at 23c 25c in a retail way at 30c.

FISH—We have nothing new to report. The rates are unchanged. Dealers report a fair business being transacted on the following: White fish, new, $9 per half bbls; mackerel, No. 1 shore $23; No. 1 Bay $20; No 2 shore, large, $20; medium $18; No 3, large bbls, $15; half bbls $8; Lake shad $9 per bbl; codfish, large, 8c; large 8c; Herrings, lake, $4 00@4 25 per half bbl; Bay Island $8 per bbl; Labrador, split, $9 per bbl.

FEEDS—The market is quiet, with a fair demand for all descriptions. Timothy seed is selling with a regular demand at $5 50 per bush, and $6 00@6 25 for an inferior article. Clover-seed is also selling with a good demand at $10 per bushel for prime, $9 75 for common lots. There is an active demand for garden seeds. Onion sets active; common $1 00 per bush, and prime at $6 per bush. Seed potatoes in good demand; sales Buckeye Peachblows at $1 50@1 75 per bush. Flax seed in moderate inquiry at $2 10@2 15. Seed oats—fair and regular demand; sales of former quotations. Corn meal $1 00@1 10 per bush; Ramsdell do $2 50 per bushel. Grass—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass $4 75 per bushel.

ONIONS—The demand is limited with a quiet market. Choice lots are held at $2 50@2 75 per bushel, and mixed lots at $2@2 50 per bushel.

EGGS—The market is rather dull one. We can report prices nearly by river and rail. Sales were made from store at 15c and from store at 17c per doz; sales of geese eggs by the bbl at 50c per doz.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand. Choice peach blows are held 40@45c, and $1 25@1 30 per bush. Early rose, common.

FEED—In demand. The mills have not trouble in selling as they come. Sales of coarse Bran $1; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 80 per bush.

HAY—Prime timothy is in good demand. The mills report sales at $5 00 per bbl; $4 75 in sacks.

LIME—Was in moderate demand with sales at $1 per barrel. Hydraulic held at $2 25 per bbl.

LARD—Sales of Louisville at $3 00 per bbl.

HOMINY—Stocks light. We quote nominally at $6 00@6 50 per bbl for flint.

CORN MEAL—The demand was not an active one, dealers confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants. At prices ranging from $1 00@1 10, the latter for kiln dried.

POULTRY—The season for dressed is over; we note sales of live chickens at 90c@$1 per pair, by the coop.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00; No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

PROVISIONS—Market steady, with a fair trade demand, with sales as follows: Hams 12½@13c per lb; shoulders 9½@10c; clear sides 12½@13c; dry salted shoulders 10½@10¾c; canvassed hams 14½@15c.

PETROLEUM—Crude is steady but not very active; transactions generally in a limited way; sales of 100 barrels crude at the Eastern cities were made at current rates. The receipts were 915 barrels. The rates in a jobbing way being as follows: Spring wheat in bbls $5 00@5 25; in sacks $4 75@5 00; winter wheat in barrels $5 00@5 25; in sacks $5 25@5 50; winter wheat in bbls $5 50@5 75; in sacks $5 25@5 50. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; superfine family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brand, in barrels $6 75; in sacks $6 85; Mixed Extra, $4 75@ barrel; Starlight, $5 75 @ barrel; in sacks $5 00; Pacific, $4 75@ barrel; Western City, $5 80@5 90 @ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 @ barrel.

TEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 @ bushel.

RAGS—Are quiet and unchanged. The demand steady purchasers at 4@4½c @ lb.

FEATHERS—The market is not an active one. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

FISH WAY—We have no change to note; regular sales were made at 5@5½c per lb. Leading purchasers for all good lots offered at these figures.

TEA NUTS—Sales prime Tennessee 9@10c @ lb.

OAT MEAL—Sales at $10 50 @ bbl; and $5 00 @ half bbl.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular alteration. The receipts were as follows: Oats 212 sacks; rye, 325 sacks; barley, 100 sacks; corn, 13 car loads, and 200 sacks. Wheat was most fancied; the mills were purchasing all that came up to their standard at prime white $1 12@1 15; white and amber $1 25@1 28 @ bush. Oats are steady, with purchasers from the mills and store at 62@65c. Corn—car 80@82c; prime shelled 80@82c. Timothy seed—Choice lots are wanted and would command 90@92c; there is very little offering. Barley—market steady; prices are unchanged. Flax seed—the oil and smelting season being over large dealers are bidding off.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at 70@75 @ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c @ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with an active demand. Refined sugars have advanced, and we note selling: Cut loaves, 15c; crushed and granulated, 14c; A coffee, standard, 13c; H do 12¾c; extra C 12½c; yellow C, Cuba, 10½@11c @ lb.

SYRUPS—Loverings 65c; New York honey 78c @ gallon.

COFFEE—Market steady, with sales of the following: Rio good, 18½c; prime, 20c; choice, 21½c; Java, 27c @ lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico, 60c.

RICE—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 00; Oolong 60 and 90c; Japan, choice $1 25 and $1 45; Sun Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 50 @ lb.

RICE—Carolina is selling at 7½@7¾c @ lb.

STARCH—Sales of pearl at 7½c; Salts 13½; Corn Starch 12c.

SYRUP—Sugar refinery 40c; honey drips 70c; best white drips, 85c; silver drips, 70c; perfection 80c.

MOULD CANDLES—Sales 20c; Star 23c @ lb.

SALT—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported regular sales by the car load at $1 80@1 85; by the bbl at

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 @ case.

RAISINS—New layers are quoted $3 @ box; prunes 14c; currants 14½c; Valincia raisins 18c.

SPICES—Cassia, 26c; cloves, 40c, grain pepper 23c; allspice 20c; nutmegs $1 40.

BAR LEAD—10½c; shot $2 75 @ bag.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market remains firm, with a good trade demand. Country-cured meat is beginning to come in.

We are reported sales at the following: Shoulders 11½@12c; sides ribbed 12½c; clear sides 16c@16½c; hams 16½@17c. Country lard sells at 2c the following: Common and dark 10@12c; prime to kegs 14@15c. The current rates for city cured meat were: Hams, S. C. 17½@18c, sides rib-bed, clear sides 16½@17c; shoulders 12½@13c; sides 12½@12¾c; S. C. do 13½@13¾c; breakfast bacon, clear, 17½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, with sales at $20 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 30.

DRIED BEEF—Is at 20c.

LARD—In tierces 16½@16¾c; in kegs 17¼c; in tubs 17¾c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 @ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 @ dozen.

ONIONS—The market continues dull, with very little inquiry. In the absence of sales we are without reliable quotations; $2 00@2 50 is asked.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was dull, the business transacted being limited. Buyers appear shy and not inclined to enter the market at this time. They appear to be waiting for something to turn up.

CRUDE.

Market very quiet. The sales were light, as follows: 250 bbls of Parker's Landing oil at 16¾c; 1,000 bbls spot at 16; 1,200 bbls spot at 15¾@16c; futures are very dull and not wanted; B. O. all year nominal at 14c.

Five vessels left Philadelphia during the past week with 324,866 gallons petroleum, making a total of 7,460,155 gallons during the year.

REFINED.

Dullness was the prevailing feature. We could not learn of a single sale for any delivery. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot 25½c; April & O. 25½c; May 25½c; June 26c; August, September and October 28c; July to December 28c, B. O. all year 30c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—Closing on 18th: Petroleum—Crude is quiet at 14½c for bulk lots, and 16½@17c for small lots. About 10,000 bbls were sold deliverable on the creek at $4 05. In refined there is little more demand for lines, but a fair business market for spot delivery; prices are unchanged; we quote at 26c for standard white test, 27c for prime white, and 28c for water white. Naphtha is dull at 18c. For Philadelphia delivery there is scarcely any demand, with prices more or less nominal. We quote refined standard white at 25½c.

OIL CITY, April 19, 10:00 A. M.—Market opens weak; sellers at $4 15, but no buyers of lower creek delivery; the prices are nominally $4 15@4 20 for Oil City delivery.

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—Market dull and weaker; lower creek at $4 15@4 20; upper creek at $4 00.

SHAMBURG, April 19.—Market quiet; prices unchanged at $4 10 on cars; $3 70 to $3 80 at the wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 19.—Market quiet; sales at $4 20.

ROUSEVILLE, April 19.—Market quiet, but firm; offering $4 10 at the wells; selling at $4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Market quiet; prime light straw to white, 25½c; standard white, 25½c; crude, 14c.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 19.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices more or less nominal, at $3 70.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 19, 12:30 P. M.—Market still remains quiet; the feeling is heavy and quotations are nominally unchanged; small sales at $4 00, but $3 95 generally bid.

OIL CITY, PA., April 19, 2:30 P. M.—Market steady and a little weaker; some inquiry for futures; prices for spot about $4 15. No transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Market dull and neglected. April 25½@25¾c; May 25¾@25¾c; June 26c; July 26¼c; June and July 26¾@26¾c; crude 14½@14¾c.

NEW YORK, April 19, 5:45 P. M.—The market has been very inactive and closes dull, with prices somewhat lower. There were a few sales, but none reported. We quote crude at 14½@14¾c asked. Refined 26c asked. No receipts of oil to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 5:00 P. M.—Market quiet and weak, with very little inquiry and light offerings; April 25¾c; May 25¾@25¾c; June 26c; July 26¼@26¾c. Crude 14½@14¾c.

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 46 bbls crude to Brilliant Oil Works; A S Palmer, 26 do do to Jas Wilkins; J B Barbour, 10 do do to E L Goodwin; Livingston Bros, 20 do do to J Gallagher; W Barlie, 80 do do to A B Mills.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

RAILROAD.		RIVER	
Lockhart, F. & Co	48	F. A. Dilworth	3,416
J. Gallagher	500	Jno. A. McKee	1,116
Jas. Wilkins	240	Fisher Bros.	2,441
E. L. Goodwin	103	Wagner & Leach	838
A. B. Mill's	80		
Total			7,943

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montcheliere, K. & Co, 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brady & Wagner, 251 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & Co, 250 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros, 490 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

National refining and Storing Co, 307 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 599 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....2,197 bbls

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R. Oil Line.

J A McKee, 14,468 gallons refined to Bostwick & Telford, New York.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison, Oil and Refining Co, 996 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hut Oil and Ref'g Co, 47 bbls refined to E B Hubley, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,043 bbls

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK April 19—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent.

STERLING

Easier at 108¾@109¼.

GOLD

Lower; opened at 113¾, and closed steady at 113¾@113⅝. Carrying rates 3 ₩ cent. to flat. Clearances, $31,466,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm. Coupons '81 114¼@114½; do '62 112¾@113⅛; do '64 111@111½; do '65 111¾@111¾; do new 109⅝@109⅝; do '67 110@110⅛; do '68 110@110¼; 10-40s 109¾@109¾; currency 6s 113¾@112.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris 92¾; old Tennessees 59½; new do 58¾.

STOCKS

Firm but dull. Canton 40; Cumberland 29; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa 6¾; do preferred 12¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie 3¾; Wells 19¾; American 26; United States 43; Pacific Mail 36¾; New York Central 193¾; Erie 24¾; do preferred 48¾; Harlem 141½; Reading 99; Michigan Central 126¾; Lake Shore 88¾; Illinois Central 139¾; Pittsburgh 76; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 88½; Rock Island 116¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 50¾; do preferred 73¾; Wabash 49½; do preferred 74; Fort Wayne 92½; Terre Haute 49; do preferred 68¾; Chicago and Alton 111¾; do preferred 112; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾; Cumberland, Chicago and Indiana Centra 79¾; Hartford and Erie 4; St. Joseph 107.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 5; Franklin 5; Quincy 17.

Sub-Treasury balances—$84,803,329, including $1,654,561 in currency.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD —P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	8	Zug & Co, m	2
Superior Mills, metal	7	Coleman, Kahm & Co, m	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	7	Spang, C & Co, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	7		
Total	39		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The following is the receipts for the past forty-eight hours:

Hallman & H. m	6	J Reamer, m	7
Rhoads & Co, m	6	W Fetter m	6
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	4	Union Mills, m	3
John Moorhead, metal	3	Mitchell, S & Co, metal	2
Lewis, J & E, m	2	Moorhead, J & Co, m	1
Bryan & Caughey, m	9	J Marshall & Co, m	2
Total	46		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	4	Union Iron Mills, o	1
Total	5		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, m	2	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2
Total	4		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firm at $3 80@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer, active and 1½@2c higher, closing at $1 04@1 04½ cash; $1 04@$1 05 seller May for No. 2; this afternoon opened active and firm at $1 04@$2 cash and no seller May, closing dull.

CORN—Less active and 2@2½c higher, closing at 88¾@88¾c for No. 2; this afternoon higher at 89c cash and seller May.

OATS—Firm and 1@1½c higher, closing at 47¼@47¾c for No. 2.

RYE AND BARLEY—More active and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and unchanged. Pork sold over spiced packed hams 14¼@14½c; dry salted shoulders 10½@10¾c; canvassed hams 14½@15c.

CATTLE—Dull and weak at $5 30 for stockers to $6 00 for choice.

HOGS—Quiet and a shade easier at $8 80@9 12½ for common to extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,700 bales at 23½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 1,270 bbls; sales 6,800 bbls; State and Western $4 50@4 65 for superfine State and western; $4 75@5 30 for extra State; $5 35@5 60 for choice do; $5 65@5 80 for white wheat extra; $4 80@5 for round hoop Ohio; $5 25@5 60 for superfine Western; $5 60@5 80 for choice do; $5 85@6 for family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brand, in barrels $6 75; in sacks $6 85; Mixed Extra, $4 75 @ barrel; Starlight, $5 75 @ barrel; in sacks $5 00; Pacific, $4 75 @ barrel; Western City, $5 80@5 90 @ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 @ barrel.

TEAS—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 @ bushel.

RAGS—Are quiet and unchanged. The demand steady purchasers at 4@4½c @ lb.

FEATHERS—The market is not an active one. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

FISH WAY—We have no change to note; regular sales were made at 5@5½c per lb. Leading purchasers for all good lots offered at these figures.

TEA NUTS—Sales prime Tennessee 9@10c @ lb.

OAT MEAL—Sales at $10 50 @ boo; and $5 00 @ half bbl.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular alteration. The receipts were as follows: Oats 212 sacks; rye, 325 sacks; barley, 100 sacks; corn, 13 car loads, and 200 sacks. Wheat was most fancied; the mills were purchasing all that came up to their standard at prime white $1 12@1 15; white and amber $1 25@1 28 @ bush. Oats are steady, with purchasers from the mills and store at 62@65c. Corn—car 80@82c; prime shelled 80@82c. Timothy seed—Choice lots are wanted and would command 90@92c; there is very little offering. Barley—market steady; prices are unchanged. Flax seed—the oil and smelting season being over large dealers are bidding off.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at 70@75 @ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c @ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with an active demand. Refined sugars have advanced, and we note selling: Cut loaves, 15c; crushed and granulated, 14c; A coffee, standard, 13c; H do 12¾c; extra C 12½c; yellow C, Cuba, 10½@11c @ lb.

SYRUPS—Loverings 65c; New York honey 78c @ gallon.

COFFEE—Market steady, with sales of the following: Rio good, 18½c; prime, 20c; choice, 21½c; Java, 27c @ lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico, 60c.

RICE—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10, $1 50 and $1 90; Imperial $1 00; Oolong 60 and 90c; Japan, choice $1 25 and $1 45; Sun Chong 90c, $1 25 and $1 50 @ lb.

RICE—Carolina is selling at 7½@7¾c @ lb.

STARCH—Sales of pearl at 7½c; Salts 13½; Corn Starch 12c.

SYRUP—Sugar refinery 40c; honey drips 70c; best white drips, 85c; silver drips, 70c; perfection 80c.

MOULD CANDLES—Sales 20c; Star 23c @ lb.

SALT—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported regular sales by the car load at $1 80@1 85; by the bbl at

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 @ case.

RAISINS—New layers are quoted $3 @ box; prunes 14c; currants 14½c; Valincia raisins 18c.

SPICES—Cassia, 26c; cloves, 40c, grain pepper 23c; allspice 20c; nutmegs $1 40.

BAR LEAD—10½c; shot $2 75 @ bag.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market remains firm, with a good trade demand. Country-cured meat is beginning to come in.

We are reported sales at the following: Shoulders 11½@12c; sides ribbed 12½c; clear sides 16c@16½c; hams 16½@17c. Country lard sells at 2c the following: Common and dark 10@12c; prime to kegs 14@15c. The current rates for city cured meat were: Hams, S. C. 17½@18c, sides rib-bed, clear sides 16½@17c; shoulders 12½@13c; sides 12½@12¾c; S. C. do 13½@13¾c; breakfast bacon, clear, 17½c.

MESS PORK—Firm, with sales at $20 00.

LARD OIL—Firm; sales No. 1 at $1 30.

DRIED BEEF—Is at 20c.

LARD—In tierces 16½@16¾c; in kegs 17¼c; in tubs 17¾c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 @ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 @ dozen.

ONIONS—The market continues dull, with very little inquiry. In the absence of sales we are without reliable quotations; $2 00@2 50 is asked.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was dull, the business transacted being limited. Buyers appear shy and not inclined to enter the market at this time. They appear to be waiting for something to turn up.

CRUDE.

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Five vessels left Philadelphia during the past week with 324,866 gallons petroleum, making a total of 7,460,155 gallons during the year.

REFINED.

Dullness was the prevailing feature. We could not learn of a single sale for any delivery. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot 25½c; April & O. 25½c; May 25½c; June 26c; August, September and October 28c; July to December 28c, B. O. all year 30c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—Closing on 18th: Petroleum—Crude is quiet at 14½c for bulk lots, and 16½@17c for small lots. About 10,000 bbls were sold deliverable on the creek at $4 05. In refined there is little more demand for lines, but a fair business market for spot delivery; prices are unchanged; we quote at 26c for standard white test, 27c for prime white, and 28c for water white. Naphtha is dull at 18c. For Philadelphia delivery there is scarcely any demand, with prices more or less nominal. We quote refined standard white at 25½c.

OIL

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Andrews, John, Baltimore, Md.	3
Bonsell, Wm., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Chambers, M., New Orleans, La.	3
Hines, Samuel, Orrsville, Pa.	3
Jacobs, Jos., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3

Standard Time Keepers.

It is acknowledged by many of our prominent merchants and citizens that the United States Watch Co's. watches rank among the best in this country, as reliable time keepers. They are made key and pendant winders. Farwarth, the agent for them, 56 Fifth avenue, has a full supply on hand. *See them.*

COUNCILS.—City Councils will hold a regular meeting on Monday next.

CIRCUS RECEIPTS.—Gardner & Forepaugh's circus receipts last week were $2,250, on which a government tax of $45 was paid.

INVENTIONS AND INVENTORS.—Hon. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents, will lecture at Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, April 21st, on inventions and inventors.

HOSPITAL FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital is now in successful operation at City Hall. The attractions are such as cannot fail to please, and the object being a worthy one there will be a large attendance.

TEAMSTERS ARRESTED.—Under instructions from Chief Hague, the police commenced yesterday to arrest teamsters who have not taken out their licenses for this year. Several such delinquents were apprehended, and it is needless to add that they were occasioned much trouble and expense before they were out of the hands of the officers.

A FIRST CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and material will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF*

SUCCESSFUL.—The efforts of W. G. Dunseath for the past two years in bringing forward before the Pittsburgh public the United States Watch Company's watches, is meeting with success, judging from the number of these watches sold by him. He is meeting with the reward he merits.

ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Pittsburgh Ice Manufacturing Company, which proposes to make ice this summer by the freezin process, had a preliminary organization last evening, by electing Hon. John Blackmore as President, and Colonel G. F. Morgan as Secretary. Books of subscription will be opened in a few days at the Mechanics' Saving Bank, Smithfield street.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.—Wm. Keys, who was severely injured at Skelley's Station on the Pan Handle Road, on Monday of last week, had both his legs amputated on Thursday night, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning at his home near the Station. Mr. K. was twenty-one years old and unmarried. He was not in the employ of the company, as stated a few days ago.

OUR YOUNG GIRLS.—Our readers should not forget that the distinguished editor of *The Revolution*, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, will lecture this evening at the Academy of Music on the subject "Our Young Girls." Mrs. Stanton is a handsome, intelligent woman, and as a lecturer, has not her superior on the stage, if she has her equal. Although a staunch advocate of woman's rights, Mrs. Stanton is always pleasant before her audiences, and don't descend to Candidus or Josh Billings as some women do. She should have a crowded audience this evening.

Circular Cornice Machines.

We direct the attention of builders to the advertisement in another column under this head. The introduction of galvanized iron cornices, window caps, door caps, spun and ornamental work, is beginning to attract very general attention. In this community especially, where the crude material is produced in quantities, the opportunity afforded capitalists and manufacturers to enter upon the new enterprise is peculiarly promising. It is claimed for the iron cornices that they are at once cheaper, lighter and more durable than wood. In additional to their other fire-proof. Messrs. Calvin Carr & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, are prepared to furnish the machinery for shaping the cornices upon terms which as will prove satisfactory to manufacturers,

Vestry Elections.

The following is the result of the elections for vestrymen on Monday in the churches named:

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

Messrs. D. Behaven, Wm. Ralston, John Phillips, J. Ellsworth, J. H. Sewell, A. C. Robinson, F. H. Miller, R. M. Riddle, Jacob Painter, Philip Mowry.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

Messrs. James C. Doane, Philip Wilson, Dr. John H. Grouard, Malcolm Hay, T. B. Swearingen, D. H. Williams, Jr., Charles Starrett, Henry D. Rutton, Dr. J. B. Johnson, Jos. Barbour, Robert Hunter.

CALVARY CHURCH, EAST LIBERTY.

Messrs. George R. White, Joseph H. Hill, Thomas M. Howe, James B. Murray, Samuel Marlin, Felician Slataper, Wm. Thaw.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. J. W. Paul, Nicholas Jones, John Hughes, G. H. Leithead, Wm. Davis, John Aiker, N. P. Banes, Henry A. Hausman, John Shork.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin, E. P. Jones, C. A. Colton, Wm. Metcalf, J. M. Knap, John G. Marlin, J. A. Hutchinson, Wm. Kerr, Wm. Nobie, James Marshall.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, LAWRENCEVILLE.

Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, H. J. Lynch, Samuel Garrison, Cornelius Van Doren, Wm. Jones' Henry B. Foster, John Chislett, S. C. McCandless.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. Felix R. Brunot, Wm. Kyle, W. J. Hammond, Thomas Rosewell, James McKay, Wm. Scott and W. G. Gibson.

GRACE CHURCH, WASHINGTON.

Messrs. Edward Bratt, Wm. Halpine, John S. McMillin, Samuel Harper, Wm. Bond, John C. Shaler, Jr., Thomas J. Bigham.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Wm. Halpine, J. S. McMillin and T. J. Bigham.

GENERAL THOMAS.

Meeting of Surviving Members of the Army of the Cumberland—Tribute of Respect.

Yesterday evening at eight o'clock a number of the surviving members of the Army of the Cumberland met at the office of Major James A. Lowrie, 135 Fourth avenue, for the purpose of testifying their respect to the memory of General Thomas. Major Lowrie called the meeting to order by nominating Col. Archibald Blakeley Chairman, when the following officers were appointed

Vice-Presidents—Major W. W. Barker, Major James A. Lowrie, Lieutenant S. P. Fulton.

Secretaries—Adjutant C. Snively, Captain F. A. M. Krepps, Lieutenant David Lowry.

On motion the following were appointed a committee on resolutions: Colonel Wm. A. Robinson, Captain J. S. Thompson, Lieutenant S. L. Vera. The committee submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the world the late Major General George H. Thomas,

Resolved, That having served with General Thomas during the war of the rebellion, in the Army of the Cumberland, we cheerfully bear witness to his matchless skill in the profession of arms, his dauntless bravery, his true love of country, and overawed admiration of the symmetry of character as a man, soldier and citizen, the counterpart of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, That the modesty of Gen. Thomas was such that the nation can never fully know what it owes to him for services in the late War, commencing at Mill Spring, followed by his successes at Stone River, at Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, the grand march to Atlanta, and, finally, for the complete overthrow and utter annihilation of the organized rebel forces of the West at the battle of Nashville.

Resolved, That we mourn the death of General Thomas as the irreparable loss to the army and the country, but we mourn with a sorrow which only soldiers can feel when we say a member him as our commander, whom we loved, on whom we relied and who shared with us the toils, sufferings and dangers of the march, the camp, the bivouac and the battle field.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously after which the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The entire day was spent yesterday in the trial of the case of George Weisenberger vs. Catharine Kearney's executor—being an action to recover for services rendered to the deceased in the last years of her life. The claim was that Mrs. Kearney had selected Mr. Weisenberger on account of his fidelity and trustworthiness to guard her house and premises and attend to her pecuniary interests generally for a considerable period before her death; that being possessed of considerable property, which she intended leaving to the Catholic Church of this diocese, it became important for her to guard well her papers, lest meddling friends or expectant heirs might seek to thwart her determination to give the bulk of her fortune to the church; that Weisenberger discharged faithfully her interests, but was never paid for his services as he should have been—claiming a balance of about eighteen hundred dollars, which her executor refused to pay. The defense was that Weisenberger had been paid in full, and more than paid, and that the claim was groundless. The jury retired under the charge of the Court, but had not agreed at adjournment.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

204. Com. for use vs. Marshall.
152. Faber & Co. vs. P. & C. G. C. & C. Co.
179. Craig vs. Birch.
152. Appleby vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. Frederick Kaiser, indicted for carrying on the business of rectifier without giving bond, coming on which was taken up Monday, was resumed and concluded. Jury out.

Decrees of forfeiture were entered in the following cases: United States vs. brewery of George F. Steckenger, et al.; United States vs. stock of cigars owned by Henry Rautlesby; United States vs. brewery of William Hartman, a lot of beer and other property.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Louis B. Shields. This was an action to recover the penalty for carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without payment of special tax. On trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Pentz vs. Graff, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $50 32.

M. Fromer vs Frederick Ruch *et al*, comprising the Relief fire company. This was an action on a book account, to recover for goods sold to the company. Verdict for plaintiff, $236.

John Vonmose's administrator vs. William Delaschaer. *Sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for defendant.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

49. Finney vs. Brown.
113. Schlegel et ux vs. Smith.
119. Stewart vs. McGinnis & Co.
119 Weisenberger & Co. vs. same.
191. Tustin & Kiee vs. Reed.
199. McMarih vs. McJunkin.
122. Patterson & Co. vs. Coulter.
124. Davis et ux vs. P. & B. Pass. R. R. Co.
125. King vs. Kirkpatrick & Hawk.
126. Hamilton vs. Curry.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Opening Meeting in the New Rooms.

Words of Cheer from Drs. Howard, Pershing, Dickerson and Others.

We have already noticed the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association had leased the room lately occupied by the Mercantile Library Association, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, and were fitting it up for their use and occupancy. The alterations and decorations having been completed, the rooms were opened last evening, and formally dedicated to the purposes of the Association. The large hall has been subdivided into three rooms—a lesser room at either end, with a spacious hall in the center. These rooms have been repapered and repainted, provided with new furniture and carpeting, and the walls decorated with suitable mottoes, etc., presenting a very neat and attractive appearance.

The audience in attendance was very large, the rooms being crowded, and many being unable to obtain admittance. A large portion of the audience was ladies, and the most marked interest was manifested in the exercises.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny.

The Allegheny Quartette Club then led in singing a portion of the 103d Psalm, "O, my soul, bless God the Lord," etc.

H. K. Porter, Esq., then delivered the opening address, in which he briefly reconited the operations of the Association; and in referring to the increased facilities for doing good, he made an earnest appeal for renewed efforts on behalf of every member, in doing the work of the Master, and spreading the knowledge of His Gospel.

The Quartette then sang the anthem, "Glory be to God," etc.

Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., was then introduced, and delivered a short address, expressing his unfeigned pleasure at being present on this interesting occasion, and congratulating the members of the Association, and the community of which they formed a part, on the occupancy of such a spacious, comfortable and beautiful temple. He hastily sketched the beneficent results of Christian Associations, and urged upon Christians of all denominations the duty of sustaining these associations by their prayers, their influence and their means.

Rev. L. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, followed in a forcible address, congratulating the citizens upon the auspicious opening of the beautiful new rooms, and pleading for the liberal endowment of the Association at the hands of the wealthy Christian churches of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Porter announced that Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, who was announced on the programme for an address, had reported for duty, but in consequence of a more urgent call elsewhere, had been compelled, for the pleasure, however, to introduce in his stead, Mr. McIlvaine, President of the Christian Association of Scotia, Illinois, who was providentially in the city.

Mr. McIlwaine then made a few remarks, full of warmth and energy, and full of encouragement to the young men engaged in the glorious work of saving their fellows from the temptations and vices which beset them in our populous cities.

Rev J. S. Dickerson, D. D., was then introduced by Mr. Porter, who remarked that this would possibly be the last opportunity which the Doctor would have to address the Association, as he was about to remove to a distant field of labor.

Mr. Dickerson then made an able and eloquent address, congratulating the association on the work which it had already accomplished, and expressing his earnest and heartfelt sympathy in the cause, which had become one of the most important auxiliaries of the Christian church. He would ever cherish the happiest recollection of the part which he had taken, and the labors which he had performed on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh. One of his earliest services in the city, outside of his own congregation, was the delivery of a sermon before this Association, and during his residence here he had gladly rendered such aid as he could in furtherance of the cause in which they were engaged. Although he had been beckoned to a distant field, he would watch with interest the progress of the Association, through the public prints. He could see long to learn that they owned a building of their own. With numerous rooms underneath, and ample revenues therefrom to meet their current expenses, without paying the interest upon whatever debt might remain.

Mr. Porter stated that they would accept the allusion and adopt the object named.

Mr. Simmons, President of the Christian Association of Philadelphia, was then introduced and made a stirring and eloquent address.

Mr. Cree concluded the remarks of the evening by an appeal, earnestly increased manliness, Young men, and ladies too, were cordially invited to send in their contributions and visit the rooms of the Association. He announced the various times and places for prayer meeting, as follows:

Daily noon, 12 to 12½ o'clock, in the parlor.
Daily evening, 9 to 10 o'clock, in the parlor.
Daily evening, 8½ to 9 o'clock, at Young Men's Home.
Saturday evening, 7¾ o'clock, in Conversation Room.
Soldiers' Home, Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Cottage Prayer Meeting, Sabbath afternoon, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

The audience then joined in singing the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," etc.

The assemblage was then dismissed with the benediction by Rev. J. W. H Stuckenberg.

The meeting was one of the most interesting and encouraging ever held, and the Association begins work in their new rooms under the most flattering auspices.

THE COOPER-KENNEDY CASE.

Continuation of the Hearing in the Habeas Corpus—No Decision Rendered.

The habeas corpus case in which William H. Cooper, of Sewickley, sues for the recovery of his child, Margaret P. Cooper, from the custody of its maternal grand-parents, Archibald and Mary Kennedy, of Ohio township—having been pastially heard on Saturday last—was resumed before Judge Collier on yesterday afternoon.

The respondents, through their counsel, Messrs. Marshall and McGee, filed an answer, setting forth: 1. That they are the maternal grand-parents of the child. 2. That their daughter, the mother of the child, was married to the relator (Cooper) at the age of fourteen and a half years, with him until 1865, and was compelled to leave him because he was unable to support her and her child. 3. That the child was placed in their care with the knowledge and consent of the father, to be raised and educated by them, and that he has ever since and has now full liberty to visit it and superintend its rearing. 4. That the respondents are persons of good moral character; that they desire to rear the child in a moral and religious manner; that they have clothed and taken good care of it; and that the father has not paid anything towards its maintenance since 1865; and is not now able to support it; that he has no suitable home for the child, and that it is not the child's interest that its services that he requires. 5. That the child is of too tender age to be placed in the possession of strangers. 6. That the relator is not a proper person to have the charge and training of the child.

J. W. F. White, Esq., was first called, and stated that he did not think Mr. Cooper was a suitable person to have charge of a child of that age. He was physically incapable of doing much—hardly capable in such cases of earning. His associations were generally of the lowest class. Never heard that intemperance of either Mr. Kennedy or his wife called in question.

Mrs. Hamilton testified that she knew Mr. Kennedy and his wife. She lived on an adjoining farm. Never heard anything against their moral character. Never knew anything improper about the house. The child was always well cared for, and was kept very comfortably. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy live on a little farm, near Sewickley, and get along very well. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Methodist church.

Cross-examined—Have heard the character of the mother of the child talked about; knew that the mother visited the house of Mrs. Kennedy. Have known Mr. Cooper as a sober and industrious man—know nothing against him. Do not know that the grand parents ever refused the father permission to see his child.

Squire Sarver testified that Mrs. Kennedy was a member of the Methodist church and that they are able to support the child. Some said people speak well of Mr. Cooper, while others do not. Could not say whether he was able to support the child properly or not. The child attended Sabbath school regularly in good weather.

Cross-examined—Mr. Cooper works at gunsmithing and clock repairing, and at one time taught school.

Jacob Wishwell, Esq., knew Mr. Kennedy and wife since his boyhood. They had the reputation of industrious, honest people. When the child was given in charge of the grand parents, it was understood, according to the recollection of the witness, that both father and mother should have the privilege of visiting it. The mother had returned from New York, and there was a sad case to who should have the child. A hearing was had before Alderman Mullen, and it was mutually agreed that the child should remain with its grandparents for the time being. The mother had attempted to get possession of the child.

Mrs. Kennedy, grandmother and custodian of the child, testified that when the child was born she had to carry clothing to the child and food to the mother, she was both able and willing to keep the child now, and Mr. Kennedy testified that it was kindly as she did. Mr. Cooper was welcome to see the child whenever he pleased, and to superintend its schooling if he so desired.

Mrs. Merriman testified to the fact that Mrs. Cooper had rather a slim living while she lived with her husband, and that she frequently worked in the house of the witness, before her separation, to help earn a living.

Some other witnesses were examined to the same effect.

The respondents then closed their case.

Mr. Cooper was recalled and testified that he never was in want of either food or clothing while he and his wife lived together. He always provided sufficiently for their maintenance.

Mrs. Bachouse, sister of Mr. Cooper, was also recalled, and testified that her brother always provided well for his family.

Mrs. Prosser was called and gave similar testimony.

The testimony here closed on both sides, and Mr. Marshall stated that he was willing to submit the case without argument.

Messrs. Moreland and Moore, counsel for the relator, signified their willingness to submit without argument.

Judge Collier then requested the counsel on both sides to cite their authorities, and he would take some time to consider the question.

The authorities were then given, and the Court postponed the final disposition of the case until Saturday next,

PRESENTATION.

Millvale Presbyterian Church.

On Sabbath evening last, at the Millvale Presbyterian Church, before the services were opened, and just as the Rev. W. S. Knipe, who has been pastor for the past year, ascended the pulpit, he was approached by Rev. A. N. Burchfield, and stated that inasmuch as this was the last time the congregation would meet with its present pastor, they desired to express to him their kindly regards. He then, on behalf of the congregation and the citizens of the borough, presented Mr. Knipe with a purse containing two hundred and thirty-one dollars, as a slight token of their esteem. Mr. Knipe, in the course of his remarks, returned his sincere thanks for this mark of good will and appreciation, and also for a fine suit of clothes presented him a short time before. Mr. Knipe has been a student at the Theological Seminary in Allegheny, and just one year ago, on being licensed to preach, he went to Millvale and organized a prayer meeting. He subsequently organized the present congregation and preached in the school-house. During the summer, principally through his exertions, there has been erected a neat and comfortable church, the debt of which has nearly been paid off. The congregation now numbers about sixty communicants, and has a sunday school of one hundred and fifty scholars, with a full corps of teachers. Mr. Knipe, having finished his course at the Seminary, and having accepted a call to Delaware Gap, took leave of the congregation on Sabbath evening. He has the good wishes and prayers not only of the congregation, but of the whole community among whom he labored with such zeal and efficiency.

PROHIBITION.

The Anti-License Law for Certain Boroughs and Townships.

Following is a certified copy of the act of Assembly prohibiting the issuing of licenses to sell liquors in certain boroughs and townships in Allegheny county:

AN ACT to prohibit the issuing of licenses to sell spirituous, vinuous, malt or brewed liquors in the borough of Braddock, borough of Sewickley, townships of Wilkins, Versailles, Penn, North Fayette, South Fayette, Sewickley, Leet and Kilbuck, in the county of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, no licenses to sell for drinking purposes, spirituous, vinuous, malt or brewed liquors, shall be issued to any person or persons, in the borough of Braddocks, borough of Sewickley, townships of Wilkins, Versailles, Penn, North Fayette, South Fayette, Sewickley Leet and Kilbuck, in the county of Allegheny.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons shall, for the purpose aforesaid, sell any spirituous, vinuous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, after the passage of this act, or shall rent or let to any person or persons, any house or place for the sale of such liquors aforesaid, within the boroughs and townships aforesaid, he, she or they so offending, upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, and upon a second conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars; *Provided, however*, That persons who are already licensed to sell spirituous, vinuous, malt or brewed liquors, within the limits of the said boroughs and townships, shall not be prohibited from selling the same, until after the expiration of their licenses.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the constable or constables of the several boroughs and townships to make information against any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act before some justice of the peace within said boroughs and townships, and if the said constable or constables shall neglect or refuse to make such information within ten days after he has had knowledge, either by being given him or them or otherwise, of any person or persons so offending, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

H. B. STRANG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES H. STINSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
JOHN W. GEARY.

THE "PARTY WALL" CASE AGAIN.

The First National Bank vs. Wm Carr's Lessees—A Preliminary Injunction Asked.

We have already reported the application for an injunction in the case of Wm. Carr vs. The First National Bank—the object being to restrain them from tearing down the party wall between the property of the bank, at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and the warehouse of Wm. Carr, on the adjoining lot on Wood street. The bank wishing to erect a new building on their lot commenced some time ago to demolish the old structure, and in doing the partition wall unstitable, began to remove it also. Mr. Carr, the lessee of the adjoining warehouse, applied to the Court for an injunction restraining the bank from removing this wall, alleging that it was amply sufficient for his purposes, and that his tenants would be greatly damaged by opening the building to the weather, on one side, for a period of several months, as would be necessary. The Court, after hearing the arguments, on Saturday evening, declined the motion to grant the preliminary injunction which had previously been granted, and it was understood that the bank would be allowed to proceed with the work.

It seems, however, that the lessees of the warehouse have refused to permit the workmen employed by the contractors to put up the new building, to enter upon the premises, or in any manner interfere with their rights of possession. Yesterday Mr. Acheson, counsel for the bank, filed a bill of complaint against Wm. Carr, the lessees thereon under and Baker Sewing Machine Company, and others, lessees of the building, setting forth that they had refused to permit the workmen to proceed with the removal of the wall, and asking that a preliminary injunction might be granted. The petition was filed, and an application for a preliminary injunction will be heard this afternoon at three o'clock.

THE NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN

A Card from Senator Graham, in Reply to Councilman McAuley.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice, in the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils, that the act recently passed by the Legislature "authorizing the reduction of the number of Councilmen" was under discussion, and that your "Senators" were indirectly censured for the passage of the bill.

A brief history of its passage through the Senate will, I think, justify our action in the matter.

The bill was, as we understood, prepared by the City Solicitor, and had the endorsement of the Mayor before it was in Harrisburgh, and at the time of its presentation. It passed the House some days before final adjournment, and was placed upon the calendar of the Senate, In consultation with Dr. Gross, and my colleague, Mr. Howard, we concluded that it was too late in the session to pass the bill, and had it stricken from the calendar. On the afternoon of that day Mr. Howard received a telegram signed by Col. Wm. Pittinger, James McAuley, and other prominent citizens and members of Councils, asking us to pass the bill; that it was desired and demanded by the people generally, and was unobjectionable. We then examined the bill carefully, and finding that it was not *obligatory* upon Councils, but left the matter *entirely discretionary with them*, we concluded to allow it to pass.

I notice in your issue of Saturday a card signed by Mr. McAuley, denying any knowledge of the bill until after its final passage. Of course Mr. McAuley speaks truthfully, but his name was *certainly* used, and the impression is yet, I believe, in the possession of Mr. Howard.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

THE GAMBLERS.

Bondsmen in Trouble.

The conviction of Armstrong and Patch for gambling, some weeks since, seems to have stricken terror to the hearts of several others who were indicted for gambling and dealing in lottery tickets. Heretofore these men have had little or no difficulty in escaping the meshes of the law, but they do not regard it as at all safe to stand the trial in the Quarter Sessions at present, and hence all of them, with the two exceptions noted, have failed to answer when called, leaving their bondsmen in the lurch. The prospect of going to the Penitentiary for a term of five years was not at all agreeable to them, and they preferred rather to leave the bailiwick, or lay shady for a time. Judge Sterrett has ordered suit to be entered for the recovery of the amount of the bail in each case, and the bondsmen are quite nervous in anticipation of being called to account. Processes are also out for the arrest of the recusants, and they will not be permitted to breathe within the jurisdiction of the Court. In case they are arrested, one of the ablest criminal lawyers at the bar stands ready to prosecute them with all the energy and skill he possesses, and their case is indeed a desperate one. The public may reasonably hope that, either through dread of punishment or by the expenditure of funds, they will be compelled to abandon their thieving "profession" in this community. They have been tolerated too long already, and it is high time that justice should be meted out to them.

ALLEGHENY.

Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held for postage in the Allegheny Postoffice, April 19, 1870:

	Cent.
Bryant, Ellen, Allegheny City	3
Bowen, Mrs. A. H., Delphia, Ind.	
Coppersmith, Jno., Westmoreland Pa.	
Hughes, Jno. W., Lewis Run, Pa.	
Lynn, Jno. M, Portsmouth, Ohio	
Ober, Mrs. E. M., Moorehead, Pa.	
Phelps, Libbie, Idaford, Illinois	
Smith, Wm., Lowellville, Ohio	
Symons & Thomas, Newark, Ohio	

AT LAST.—The trestle work in front of the West Pennsylvania Passenger Station is being filled up. When it was several other places on the line—man-traps—that also require filling. Better late than never.

"SKIPPED."—Wesley Sill, who was convicted of receiving stolen coin, and sentenced to the penitentiary for sixty days, skipped from that institution an hour after he was turned over to the officers on Friday afternoon. No clue.

STOLE A SAW.—Two drunken men entered the residence of Mr. Hill, on Troy Hill, yesterday morning and carried off a saw. A neighbor, who observed the action, gave chase, and the thief dropped the saw.

ARRESTED FOR TRESPASS.—James Kennedy was arrested by a member of the Park police yesterday morning, for trespassing upon a vacant bed in the Park. He endeavored to excuse himself, when brought to the Mayor's office, by saying that he was laboring under the effects of liquor. In all probability he will be taught that laborers under the influence of liquor must select another field.

NOT TO BLAME.—Those who find fault with the Street Commissioner for not removing the unsightly piles of ashes which mark Cedar avenue and Ohio street, should bear in mind that Mr. Megraw is in no manner responsible for the condition of the avenue. Mr. Megraw is one of the most active, energetic and painstaking officers in the city. When grumblers are reminded that he performs the duties usually performed by two and three men in other cities, they will doubtless acquaint themselves with the limits of said duties.

SOUTH SIDE.

Decoration Day and the Soldiers' Monument.

We understand that the members of Post No. 151 G. A. R., are decidedly opposed to the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument on Decoration Day—30th of May—simply because that day has been set apart exclusively for the decoration of the graves of fallen heroes. This Post, we also learn, are determined to carry out the original design of the day and although desiring to participate in the corner stone ceremonies of the monument cannot do so if it is laid on Decoration Day. This is about as influential a branch of the G. A. R. as there is in this vicinity and should they as a body protest against the laying of the corner stone on Decoration Day, the Monumental Association will likely give the matter some consideration.

Fire Marshal's Investigation.

Fire Marshal Butler yesterday took some further evidence in relation to the fire which occurred at Baum's dry goods store, Carson street, Birmingham, on the 11th inst., and there seems but little doubt that the store was fired maliciously and then set on fire, as the back door was open when Mr. Schaffer, the first gentleman at the fire, arrived. The bolt of the door had been pushed out but not passed outside of the keeper. Mrs. Baum says she locked the store securely before retiring and took the keys up stairs with her. The store has contained as much as $20,000 worth of goods at one time, but the stock was considerably run down and Mr. Baum was in New York for the purpose of replenishing it at the time of the fire. The insurance amounted to $11,000, as follows: Girard, $4,000; Pennsylvania, $4,000; Lorillard, $3,000. The actual loss has not been estimated, nor can it be until the stock of goods, the sale of which is now going on, is disposed of.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Engagement of the popular and versatile Comedian,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 19th, 1870, in Dr. Walden's original five act Comedy of
SAM.
Sam, his original character..... Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.
As played by him upwards of **100** consecutive nights in New York, **75** nights in Philadelphia, **60** nights in New Orleans, **50** nights in Chicago.
Chanfrau Matinee on Saturday.
In preparation, a new play written expressly for Mr. Chanfrau, entitled
K I T.

MERCY HOSPITAL FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
AT CITY HALL.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PITTSBURGH ART GALLERY,
Containing a fine collection of Paintings, the productions of American and Foreign Artists,
IS NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
No. 231 LIBERTY ST., opposite the head of Wood.
Admission, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HON. S. S. FISHER,
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS,
WILL, AT THE REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS DELIVER A LECTURE ON
Inventions and their Inventors,
AT MASONIC HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 21.
ADMISSION FREE.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture at 8.

G. A. R. LECTURES.

Mrs E. Cady Stanton
WILL LECTURE AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Wednesday Evening, April 20th.
SUBJECT:
Our Young Girls.
TICKETS.....50 CENTS.
Sold by KAY & CO., Wood street, and at Methodist Book Store, Smithfield stre t.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FIRM OF LIPPINCOTT & SWETT,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed up by P. S. SWETT, Water street, who is alone authorized.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
FRED. S. SWETT,
April 12, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that having sold all of my interest in the firm of
PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF,
Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburgh, I have ceased to be a member of the firm.
SARDIS T. DUFF.
Pittsburgh, April 14, 1870. FSW

COPARTNERSHIP.
I have this day associated with me in the General Mercantile Business, B. F. OVERHOLT, A. & H. OVERHOLT and I. S. R. OVERHOLT, and hereafter the firm will be known as H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.
H. S. OVERHOLT.
April 14, 1870

LIBERAL OFFER.
The owner of Valuable Lands on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty miles from the city of Allegheny, will, for a short time, sell to eight Acres of Land, fronting on said Railroad, to any person, partnership or Company, on condition that he or they erect Iron Works or any other Manufacturing Establishment calculated to permanently employ a certain number of hands. The amount of the purchase money will be a given sum per foot for the Works and the number of hands to be employed. The said Lands will be sold by the acre or by the foot Coal Vein, on very reasonable terms. Particulars inquire of
H. P. MUELLER,
158 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

FOR LEASE.
The Blaine Coal Works,
AT ELIZABETH.
The above Coal Works, with fine harbor and nearly half a mile of river front, has been in successful operation during the past seven years, is now offered for Lease on favorable terms. For particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOHN WALKER, Jr.

HALL & SPEER,
REMOVING THEIR WORKS
On or about the 1st of August to the new Building, corner Duquesne Way and Cecils alley, Pittsburgh

THE PLOW WORKS
Now occupied by them, situated on Beaver Avenue and Wallnut street, Fifth ward, Allegheny (late Manufactory of Rudy & Co.)

ONE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
189 feet, with a **16** feet Private Alley, on Beaver street, and **140** on Wallnut, formerly occupied by **13** Blacksmith Forges, one large Double Furnace for welding coil pipe, and **12** Tenement Houses, all newly Painted last summer, new Roof, &c. Also, one Two Story Brick Building and Lot, No. **18**, Shingle alley, 3 feet stroke, together with **140** feet of Main Shafting, with Pulleys, all in good running order.
Also, the following described Property:

64 Acres Choice Land,
Adjoining lands of Perrylance and Kroos, on little Pine Creek, and running across to Kittanning road, adjoining lands of Francis Allsopp and Schell, near Mount Vernon. This property will be sold in Lots of **5**, **10**, or **20** Acres, to suit purchasers. To parties of persons desiring to purchase a home, this property is desirable, being only about nine miles from the business of Pittsburgh, and within twenty minutes walk of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and the new mines from Allegheny City, Terms easy. Inquire of
JOHN S. HALL,
OF HALL & SPEER,
GLOBE PLOW WORKS, MANCHESTER.

FOR SALE.
H. S. OVERHOLT offers for sale a Tract of Land, containing **100** Acres, situated in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa., about **12** miles west of Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike, on which are erected a large Bank Barn, large Horse Sta ble, and also a small Tenant House. About sixty **(60)** acres of said land is cleared. The above Property has formerly been known as Carpenter's Old Tavern Stand. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of JOHN MELLON, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh, or of
H. S. OVERHOLT,
West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

FOR RENT.
ALBANY GLASS WORKS,
Situated on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, one mile below Brownsville.
This property consists of all the necessary Buildings for manufacturing Window Glass to advantage, the requisite number of houses for the hands to be employed, and **30** Acres of first-rate Farming Bottom Land. The bank from which the Coal is obtained for running the Works, is but a few yards from the Furnace, and the privilege of Coal will be included in the lease. Possession of the whole will be given on first of July next. For terms, &c., apply to G. H. BOWMAN, Brownsville, Fayette county, or JOHN G. REPPERT, Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.
BOWMAN & REPPERT.
Brownsville, April 11, 1870.

LAWN MOWERS,
ALL PATTERNS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
PRICES FROM $25 00 TO $300.
W. W. KNOX,
ws 137 LIBERTY STREET.

SCOTCH PIG METAL.
200 Tons Glengarnock, to arrive.
This is the best brand for Foundry purposes brought to this country. Orders solicited.
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

GARDEN ROLLERS,
FIELD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES.
W. W. KNOX, 137 Liberty Street.
ws

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

REFINED SUGAR.
150 barrels Assorted Refined Sugars,
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.

SEED, SEED, SEED.
100 BUSH. PRIME CLOVER SEED.
100 BUSH. PRIME TIMOTHY SEED.
Farmers in want of a Pure Seed will find it at
HENRY REA, Jr's.,
Tths 285 Liberty st., opposite Seventh ave.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.
The Subscriber will offer For Sale on the Premises, at Public Outcry, on
THURSDAY, APRIL 28th,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,
THAT VERY DESIRABLE TRACT OF
SURFACE LAND,
Situate in Carroll township, near Monongahela City, Pa., containing
**59 Acres and 127